App. F. IX-4

192 8-29

File No. 38/28

Previous References (05)

Serial No. 436

Later References

Reserve

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No. 431

Part B for 7-6-29

SUBJECT

Legal Opinion on the same.

Memorial signed by certain citizens of Bangalore re. disturbances in Bangalore City - [redacted]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 192

Serial No.

I got the memorial translated into English with a view to ascertain the meaning of the expressions used therein. I have carefully examined each paragraph of the memorial.

Though the writers own lines are actuated by ill will or malice towards the authorities, they have taken care to see that they do not come within the clutches of law.

My opinion is placed below

Dewan 18-8

The Chief Secy

Members of Council 18

18-8-24

18

Mute

24-8-28

2232/24/8

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18.4.28

28

O P I N I O N

The question that arises for consideration is whether the allegations contained in the petition addressed to His Highness the Maharaja by certain citizens of Bangalore about the recent disturbances come under Section 124A or any other section of the Indian Penal Code

Section 124A runs as follows:

"Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King Emperor of India, or His Highness the Maharaja or towards the Government established by law in British India and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja shall be punished with transporation for life or any shorter term to which fine may be added or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added or with fine."

To this three explanations are added, namely:

(1) The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity

(2) Comments expressing disaffection of the measures of the Government of India or the Government of Mysore with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence under this section.

(3) Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government of India or the Government of Mysore without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence

under this Section.

The Section thus consists of two parts; first a general clause and then explanations, the object of which is a negative one, namely to show that certain acts which might otherwise be regarded as exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, are not to be so regarded.

The offence as defined by the first clause is exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to Government or bringing or attempting to bring it into hatred or contempt. "Disaffection" is not a mere absence or negation of love or good will, but a positive feeling or aversion which is akin to disloyalty a definite insubordination of authority or when it is not defiant, it secretly seeks to alienate the people and weaken the bond of allegiance and prepossess the minds of the peopl with avowed or secret animosity to Government-- a feeling which tends to bring the Government into hatred or contempt by imputing base and corrupt motives to it and makes the people indisposed to obey or support the laws of the realm, and which promotes discontent and public disorder. (Per Ranade J in Queen Empress v Ramachandra 22 Bom. 152 at 162 (F.B.). An attempt to excite feelings of disaffection is this equivalent to an attempt to produce hatred and to excite political discontent and alienate the people from their allegiance to the Government as established by law. (Per Sir C.Farran C.J. in Ibid page 156)

The authority or institution against which it is an offence to excite or attempt to excite the feelings mentioned in the Section is "the Governments established by law in British

India and in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah" This means the British rule as well as the rule of His Highness and the representatives of each as such, that is "the existing political system as distinguished from any particular set of administrators." (Per Strachey J in Queen Empress v Tilak 22 Bom. 112 at 135.).

The explanation appended to this section, protects comments expressing disapprobation of the measures or administrative or other actions of Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, so long as they are made without exciting or attempting to excite hatred contempt or disaffection of Government. The object is to protect honest journalism and bona fide criticism of public measures and institution with a view to their improvement and to the remedying of grievances and abuses and to distinguish this from attempts, whether open or disguised, to make the people hate their rulers.

In the petition now under consideration, there is no doubt a very severe and even unfair attack on the methods alleged to have been adopted by the Police and other Government departments but it is difficult to find an attack on the Government itself with a view to bring in into hatred, contempt or disaffection. Moreover the criminal intent essential to constitute an offence under Section 124A seems to be prima facie absent in the case, for the intention of the petitioners for all apparent purposes at least is to obtain an alteration of Government measures by appealing to the Head of the State itself which has to be considered as one of the lawful means available to a subject of the State. Hence I am of opinion that Section 124A cannot be held applicable to

to this case.

The other sections of the Penal Code which may be considered relevant are Sections 153A and 500. Section 153A deals with the offence of promoting enmity between classes and was enacted to supplement the law of sedition as laid down in 124A which was found to be insufficient to prevent the conflict of classes and for which it was obviously inadequate.

Section 153A runs thus:

"Whoever by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty the King Emperor's or of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both."

To this again an explanation is added, namely "It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty the King Emperor's or His Highness the Maharaja's subjects."

This section is closely analogous to section 124A and has an intermediate place between that Section and Section 500 of the Code. Section 124A deals with what may be termed defamation of the State, Section 153A with defamation of a class while Section 500 deals with defamation of a person.

The chief ingredient of an offence under Section 153A is the intention to promote hatred or illwill between the several classes and the

explanation protects bonafide criticism with a view to remedy the evils alleged. I am of opinion that the present case falls entirely within the purview of the explanation to Sectio 153A as it is apparent that the petition points out the matters which are believed by the petitioners to have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity and this as it is done in a petition addressed to His Highness must be presumed to be with~~in~~ honest view to their removal and not on account of any malicious intention.

As regards the offence under Section 500 namely defamation of a person, there is no doubt allegations in the petition tending to harm the reputation of the Police, the Inspector General of Police and the Medical Officers. But I think the eighth exception to Section 499 affords a complete answer to the charge for it enacts that "it is not defamation to pr fer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject matter of accusation."

Under these circumstances I am of opinion that no action for any offence under the Indian Penal Code can be taken against the authors or publishers of this petition.

Legal Remembrancer.
17. 8. 1928.

C.B. 38-4-436

To

His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar
Bahadur, G.C.S.I; G.B.E

Maharaja of Mysore

The Undersigned

citizens of Bangalore City, who are the humble subjects of Your Highness, crave permission to respectfully submit as follows, with profound feelings of love and loyalty to the august ~~person~~ person (and throne) of your Highness

(1) It might have come to the gracious notice of your Highness that the public peace has been affected as a result of the recent disturbances that took place in the City caused by the differences between certain Hindus and Muhammadans. Government have doubtless, taken some step to bring about certain measures with view to ~~enquire~~ into the causes thereof, and to restore peace and tranquility in the City. But still, we are very much afraid that there are some obstructing elements in their way to arrive at the truth and to put an end to the very sources of the mischief, after finding out the ~~root~~ causes for the differences between the people concerned. But for this apprehension of ours, we would not have

Secret and :-

approached your Highness with our request to which we beg your Highness to give a patient hearing.

(2) The "Sultanpet Middle School" in which the idol of Ganapathi, that proved to be the first cause to [illegible] is kept, is situated in the Arcot Sreenivasachariu Road. The idol in question, stood on a Katta from a very long time with a few Nagarkallus as well. The Katta gave in some recently, as a result of which the idols were disturbed and fell to the ground. A philanthropist gentleman came forward to restore and improve the Katta and to restore the Ganapathi idol to its original place, which the Students very much desired. A few days after the work was taken on hand the attempt was put a stop to by the orders passed of the authorities of the Education Department. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan's house is just opposite the School building, where the idol of Ganapati existed long before he purchased it (his house) Many persons have a suspicion that the restoration of idol to its original place was not allowed to take place ~~their~~ assistance owing to the influence of the Khan Bahadur [illegible] in the matter. It has also come to our notice that many of the Municipal Counsellors have often complained that Hindu temples Aswatha Kattas, and other holy spots are being meddled with under the pretext of

beautifying the City. These acts of the Khan Bahadur have given rise to some apprehension and dissatisfaction in the minds of many Hindus.

(3) It might have been brought to the gracious notice of Your Highness that the Students had recourse to ~~a Strike in a~~ inoffensive activities ~~assistes~~ seeing that the restoration of idol to its original place was not allowed to take place, and that they were supported in their attem by the Hindus belonging to the various Castes, whose ~~Sympathy~~ and ~~help~~ help the former had. The Stud were mere boys of tender age, who were unarmed and poor as well, and as such there was no likelihood of anybody being harmed by them. None has heard so far, as to whether they protested against the action of the police and remonstrating with them. ~~at the same time~~. ~~No~~ No accusation was made against the Students till the evenin of Monday, the 30th ultimo. It is quite true that they were squatting on the road for about an hour or two, the 27th evening when the gate of the School had bee closed; but this caused neither injury nor loss to any one. They also cleared the way in obedience to the advice of the elders ~~One~~ And we consider it but natural that the arres of the three leaders who came forward to help them w rather painful to them, innocent as they were. So far the arrest of the leaders made the Strike gain moment and the Officers never took the initiative to disentangle t

that and to ease the situation, and it is only when some of the leading gentlemen approached them and had a talk with them that they granted the request of the students and that after considerable delay. It is in this connection that the lancers charged the students when they had gone with a request that their leaders should be released from jail. Some of the children were seriously wounded also. Be this as it may, many of us are of opinion that the news that the devotees of Sri Ganapathi won the day, must have infuriated the opponents.

(4) There are many eye-witnesses who say that on Monday evening (30th July 1928) many Muhammadans had assembled in Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan's house and in the neighbouring houses of other Muhammadans and that they had lathis and cudgels with them. There are eye-witnesses who state that the students came to the School with their leaders and were having Kavalakarmi performed to the Ganapathi idol when there was a regular shower of stones, brickbats, and old shoes (thrown at the students and others that had assembled) from the direction of the Khan Bahadur's house while there were a few gun shots also fired at the mob, which increased the beginning of the whol

disturbance that evening. Of the 106 persons who are known to have been wounded on the occasion, more than 100 persons are Hindus. The very fact that these were all unarmed and that the aggressors who attacked them, were Muhammadans, equipped with lathis, bamboo sticks etc, shows that the latter were prepared for the fight

(5). The reports that are published by the Government are conflicting with what is known to many of us, on the score of first hand information obtained by personal experience, and they are but attempts to lay the entire blame at the Hindus doors by trying to hint that Muhammadans used force for self-defence only. The Press Communique try to make the Students responsible for the misdeed which might have been committed by some irresponsible persons, who were also marching with them what the grown-up people committed when they saw the atrocious deeds of the lancers and lost their self-control. The Press communiques declare to be the deeds of the Students, which makes us feel that truth may not come out inspite of the magesterial enquiry recently ordered by the Government and inspite of the enquiry to be made by the committee (to be appointed by the Government

(6) The Police turned

a deaf ear to all the representations made by the Hindus that evening. When the Scuffle was about to be [illegible] represented to the Police authorities and to the District Magistrate, that the house of the Khan Bahadur should be entered into, so that the [illegible] and sticks that had been piled up there, might be seen and that the sylvains who were inside the house should be arrested, but they never took heed of the representations made. Many eye witnesses state that a number of Hindu boys from the crowd were dragged into the house of the Khan Bahadur, by some Muhammadans It is both regrettable and surprising ~~astounds and grieves us~~ to be that the Inspector-General of Police would not enter the house even when he heard of it and that he left the scene of action as the pretext that he had himself received injuries. Nobody has suspected what things were carried away from the house that night in the carts covered over with mats and alleged to have ghosha women inside.

(7) It has come to our notice that Muhammadan hooligans have been latterly attacking many a Hindu here and there, whenever they meet him alone and that the Police have refused to receive Complaints

made against such ~~inequitable~~ illegal acts behaviour on the part of the hooligans we also hear that the medica authorities in the hospitals hesitate to give medical certificates to the wounded people we hear further that attempts are being made to intimi the Hindus, who intends to give evidence with a view to discourage them from doing so, and to tamper with them as well. we also consider that there is some ground for these Muhammadan hooligans to perpetrat ~~inequitable deeds with a mistaken~~ lawless acts with a mistaken notion that they would not come to grief as the Dewan happens to be a Muhammadan gentleman and for the Hindus to refrain - out of fear - from disclosin facts which are prejudicial to the former.

(8) The search an inspection of the Zehan Bahadur's house and its neighbour -hood began on the 7th August, 1928 a week after the distur -bances were over. The interim period is quite ample to deface and destroy the various marks etc, left as a resul of the scuffle and to give rise to new ones altogether. There are many other circumstances quite favourable to the Zehan Bahadur and his co-religionists It has come to our notice that one of the officers in the Lancers forces (Mysore Lancers is closely related to him. Whe we consider all these points we apprehend that the enquiri that have been ordered by the Government may not disclose an unprejudiced and comprehensive view of the whole matter, and that the facts connected wit the same may not clearly and completely come to light either

9) we feel confident that there is generally no communal hatred and enmit

between the Hindus and Muhammadans, which deserves to be treated as a universal feature in the Mysore State and we are not aware of any instances either which can prove that such communal tension exists here. Nor do the recent disturbances in-cate any collective effort as a result of such communal tension but there is every probability of such a deplorable condition arising out of the said ~~disturbances~~ causes. We are strongly of opinion that one or two Muhammadans who are politically influen-tial and who are trying to get more power and influence for themselves as well as for their followers have accused the Hindus of being unfriendly towards them with a view to ~~boost up their own inequitable~~ screen their lawless acts deeds and are striving hard to create and nurture party feeling among the people. The causes for the disturbances that occurred at Chintamani and Tiptur some time ago between the Hindus and Muhammadans ~~were~~ be[illegible] of similar origin. The news of the recent disturbances at Bangalore are spreading through the Province causing pain and anxiety to the people, and making them restless and panic-stricken. It is in this critical juncture that we most humbly pray your Highness to graciously grant our request and to & have suitable measures concerted for holding an

impartial and thorough enquiry into the cause for restoring peace and order in society, and for ensuring safety to the Hindus leaving their honour and religion untouched

It is the humble prayer of all the Hindus in the State that the Almighty should spare your Highness — a staunch devotee and defender of the Hindu Dharma and a dutyful Prince incessantly endeavouring for the welfare and prosperity of the people — for a long time to come with health and strength to Rule over us

We beg to subscribe ourselves to be

your Highness' subjects.

the citizens of Bangalore

CB 1104 (2)

T. T. SHARMAN
Editor

"ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ"

"VISVAKARNATAKA"

ತಿರುಮಲೆ ತಾತಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಶರ್ಮ
ಸಂಪಾದಕ

ನಂ.
No. 3328

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
18 SEP. 1928

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ
Bangalore City
೧೨-೯-೧೯೨೮

ಶ್ರೀಕಾರದ ಕೇಶವಪ್ಪನವರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳವರಲ್ಲಿ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ತಿರುನ್ನಾಹಾಚಾರವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ೧೫-೨ ನಿವಿಷ ಜನರು ನಿಜಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ವಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳಿಕೆಯು ದೀವಾನರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆ ವಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ ಲಾಭಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ವೈದ್ಯಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ, ಕೃಷಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಜನರ ಶಾಂತಿಸಮಾಧಾನಗಳು ತೊಲಗಿ ಅಸಹಕಾರವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಪ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ನಾನು ಕಳೆದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

(2)

1104

ISSUED.

D.C.No. 1614/C.B.

27/9/28

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
21 SEP. 1928
No. 2457

20th September

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter No.3328 dated the 17th instant but regret that it is not possible to send you a reply thereto.

Yours faithfully,

(DRAFT)

The Editor,

"Viswakarnataka"

Bangalore

Approved

Secy Member

Secy Member

Secy

Dear Sir

I have received ~~an reply to~~ your letter no 3328 d 17th instant

& I am desired to state that Govt regrt that the matter referred to is in regard to which no information can be ~~raised at the disposal of the Press~~ given

yours faithfull

Chief Secy to Govt

To the Edito
Viswakarnataka

but regret that it is not possible to send you a reply ~~Mem to~~

& ~~a~~

Ney

(-2-)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BANGALORE DISTURBANCES INQUIRY COMMITTEE,
DALY MEMORIAL HALL. CENOTAPH ROAD,

No.E. 286

Bangalore, dated 2nd October 1928.

CB 1362

From

C. E. NORONHA, ESQ., M.A.,
Secretary, Bangalore Disturbances Inquiry Committee,
Bangalore.

To

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to forward at an early date, for the information of the Committee, the original memorial said to have been submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by certain persons in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances.

In case the original cannot be sent, or is not available, I am to request that a copy of the same may at least be sent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

C Narasimha.
2/10 Secretary.

Sent
Draft is put up
for kind approval
3/10.

Issue
3/10

CKS/

384/CB

1/10/28

ISSUED.

To

The Secretary
Bangalore Disturbances,
Inquiry Committee.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.E.286 dated the 2nd October '28, I am directed to send herewith the original memorial submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by certain persons in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances.

I have etc.,

Chief Secretary to Govt.

H.K.S.

(2)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BANGALORE DISTURBANCES INQUIRY COMMITTEE,
DALY MEMORIAL HALL, CENOTAPH ROAD,

No. E. 307 Bangalore, dated...4th..October...1928.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. CB 1402

FROM

C. E. NORONHA, ESQ., M.A.,
Secretary, Bangalore Disturbances Inquiry Committee,
Bangalore.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
5 - OCT. 1928
No. 7844

To

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your -- letter No. 1784/CB. dated the 4th October 1928 forwarding the origina memorial submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by certain persons in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances. and to state hat the latter will be returned when no longer required.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

C Narasimha
4/x Secretary.

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 OCT. 1928

CB Repce
nm
5/10

Subs with references.

5/10

Dr Jsmad
nm
Dewan 5/10

5-10-28

nm 6/10

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BANGALORE DISTURBANCES INQUIRY COMMITTEE,
DALY MEMORIAL HALL, CENOTAPH ROAD,

No. E. 4224/Encl 16th

Bangalore, dated 15th October 1928

FROM

C. E. NORONHA, ESQ., M.A.,
Secretary, Bangalore Disturbances Inquiry Committee,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
16 OCT 1928
16/10

To

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e

(Ackd) H/H

SIR,

I am directed to return herewith the original memorial submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by certain persons, in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances, forwarded with your letter No. 1784/CB. dated 4th October 1928.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Secretary.

CKL.

ISSUED.

1949/C.B.

(Camp) Mysore,
16th October 2

Dear Mr. Noronha,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of the following two letters-

1. No.E.409, dated 15th Octr. 1928; returning the file of papers forwarded with my D.O. No.1771/C.B. dated the 3rd inst.

2. No.E.422, dated 15th Octr. 1928, returning the original memorial submitted to His Highness the Maharaja by certain persons.

Yours sincerely.

To

C. Noronha. Esqr. M.A.
Secretary. Bangalore Disturbances
Inquiry Committee, Bangalore.